

said that the situation at Narbonne was better. He said that the Government was taking the necessary steps to prevent the surrounding country from being taken by the traitors again at the sound of a rifle firing.

The debate was very heated. The Deputies from the Midi accused the soldiers of acting brutally. They accused the Government of allowing notorious fraudulent wine fabricators to evade punishment. Millierand denounced the Government's want of foresight, calling the policy a mixture of weakness and severity, and declaring it was sudden and excessive. He encouraged the House not to fear to turn the Ministry out even in the midst of the crisis.

M. Clemenceau spoke several times, once to deny that the soldiers ever fired without due notification, except in the case of the traitors who were assassinated at Narbonne. He said that the time to notify the mob as the soldiers believed an attack on the town hall was imminent. He defended himself from the charge of want of foresight, because the manifestos proceedings were legal until the resignations of officials began. He added:

"Then I learned that territorial recruiting had produced a state of mind which prevented the maintenance of order. Colonels and Generals wrote me that the men were disobedient and were turning against those giving them orders."

The Premier announced the receipt of a telegram that Gen. Bailloud had gone alone before the mutinous soldiers, who had entered the barracks.

At the close of the debate the vote of confidence was taken.

The mutiny in the south was not wholly confined to the Seventeenth. Stories vary, but it is probable that three regiments were involved. One story says that the Seventeenth regiment, recently at Beziers, had been removed from there to Aude. After revolting this morning it reentered Beziers.

At Villeneuve Gen. Lacroix tried to harangue his men.

"Shoot me or listen!" he cried to them. The soldiers replied that they desired to return to Beziers, which they proceeded to do.

Gendarmes were thrown across the path to keep back the soldiers, but the soldiers levelled their guns and the gendarmes fell back.

The soldiers, under the corporals, then marched into Beziers, where they were acclaimed by the people, who fed them.

They encamped in the public square. The Colonel remained at Aude.

According to other accounts, the soldiers demanded the expulsion of the Eighty-first Regiment, which replaced the Seventeenth at Beziers, and demanded also that they be allowed to reenter the barracks.

The Eighty-first Regiment was ordered to arrest the revolting Seventeenth. The men pointed their rifles at the Eighty-first, who joined the rebellion, refusing to fire on their comrades.

A despatch to the *Temps* from Beziers gave the number of the mutineers as 500 with a band.

Thereport of those wounded on Thursday and on Wednesday evening includes six officers, nine non-commissioned officers and forty-seven soldiers.

Premier Clemenceau announced this afternoon that Gen. Bailloud had brought the mutineers to order.

Gen. Bailloud, commanding the Sixteenth Corps at Montpellier, was ordered to take all coercive measures necessary to end the present situation. He left Montpellier with troops for Beziers, but the train was forced to stop because the rails had been removed. The General then endeavored to reach Beziers by another route with reinforcements of artillery.

A despatch from Beziers says it is reported there that the General in command of the Eighty-first Regiment to arrest the deserters at Aude. The troops and the deserters met about two miles from Aude, where the Eighty-first fired bayonets. The deserters then fired a volley in the air and the loyal troops retired. Still another story says that while the Eighty-first refused to fire, the deserters fired a volley in the air.

A despatch to the *Liberte* from Beziers said the Eighty-first Regiment evacuated their barracks and went to the quarters of the Thirtieth Chasseurs. The soldiers of the Seventeenth reentered their barracks.

The Tenth Regiment, the despatch continued, mutinied and left Lézard, marching toward Beziers and arriving at Laurens, fifteen miles off.

A special and urgent meeting of the Cabinet was held at noon at the Elysee, and Premier Clemenceau described the situation to his colleagues.

All arrangements have been made for the funerals of the victims of the riots this afternoon, and in order to avert a demonstration of any character the troops will not allow strangers to approach the funeral procession.

Reports from Perpignan tell of wild scenes enacted there during the night. The police commissary was finally assaulted by the mob and he took refuge in the Grand Hotel and windows and lights of which were broken by the rioters.

At 9 o'clock the mob attacked the prefecture, bombarding the doors with paving stones. After hours of bombardment the doors gave way, the rioters breaking in and setting fire to the coach house.

A mob burst into the Prefect's apartments, carrying off the official's sword.

The Prefect's family, however, had withdrawn to safety quarters.

Furniture was taken into the burning coach house, the fire spreading rapidly.

At 10:30 o'clock the prefecture was in flames and the troops and gendarmes were driving back the rioters.

At Montpellier a large body of rioters attempted to plunder the market but were driven back by the troops. Revolvers were fired and a panic seized the crowd.

There were two casualties on the Government side.

A later despatch to the *Temps* from Agde says the miners consist of the First Battalion and 180 men from two other battalions, making a total of 607 men. Many labels are missing and many of those left are broken. Fourteen thousand cartridges are gone.

The Minister of War, Gen. Piquart, left the Hundredth Regiment has left Lézard, which is three days march from Laurens. He says that the Colonel commanding the Lézard Regiment to-day that all was quiet there.

The Government has allotted a subvention of 10,000,000 francs, or \$2,000,000, to the Prefecture of Police. It reserves the right to requisition a certain number of detectives for provincial work. Accordingly fifteen were sent to the Midi, where the people blame them for the arrest of ex-Mayor Perroux. They have now been ordered to return and will receive medals of honor for their services.

Detective Guillaume, whose lynching was reported yesterday, has already returned. His head was severely injured. He owes his safety to a local doctor, who upbraided the crowd for cowardice and enabled him to escape.

Groussau, the attack on whom caused the volley to be fired before the town hall

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remains at the Narbonne hospital. His condition is not serious. Four others were slightly wounded.

Duret, who was captured and held as a prisoner, was rescued by soldiers.

No fresh rioting was reported during Friday. The funeral of the victims at Narbonne was carried out with solemn calmness. Three were buried in the cemetery. The bodies of two others were sent to their former respective homes.

Ten thousand persons walked in the procession, which reached the cemetery, a kilometer away, before the coffin left the hospital. By the ceremony was the official *Gazette* says that Gen. Turcas, commanding the Sixty-third Brigade, has been put on the retired list. No reason is stated. It is understood that he did not take sufficient preventive measures when the first rioting occurred at Narbonne.

The mutinous Seventeenth Regiment has arranged terms with the authorities, but the accounts vary in regard to how the settlement was reached.

The correspondent of the *Matin*, telegraphing at 7:10 P. M., says that Gen. Bailloud on his arrival interviewed a delegation from the committee of viticole defense, to whom he communicated the Government's telephone message. The committee arranged that the soldiers should reenter the barracks to lay down their arms and that they should be permitted to go out for the night. They will assemble at the barracks at 7 o'clock in the morning and leave for Agde with the promise that no individual punishment will be inflicted.

Troops from fifteen additional towns are starting for the Midi or have been ordered to be in readiness to start thither. One Paris regiment went this evening.

Another death has occurred at Narbonne after an operation for a gunshot wound, making six fatalities. Several of those wounded are in danger of dying. The hospital authorities say that one officer was badly wounded; he was hit on the head with a bottle. Six policemen and five soldiers have been taken to the hospital. One of them is suffering from gunshot wounds.

The news of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies reached Narbonne at 11 o'clock tonight. The streets presented the appearance of a whole holiday. Members of the Seventeenth Regiment are promenading with relatives like schoolboys escaped from school.

\$12,300 REWARD FOR MURDERERS.
Julius T. Rosenheimer's Son Will Help Search for His Father's Slayers.

Edward Rosenheimer, son of Julius T. Rosenheimer, who was murdered in the garden of his country estate at Pelham on Tuesday night, announced yesterday that he intended to devote all his time and money to run down his father's slayers. He also said that he would offer a reward of \$10,000 for the capture of the assassins, and no matter how long it may take to land them the reward will hold good. The authorities of the village of Pelham yesterday posted a \$500 reward for the capture of the men who were believed to be the murderers. The reward was to be given by young Rosenheimer.

The amount of rewards will aggregate \$12,300.

The murdered man's son will start out to-day and work with the detectives. He said that he would follow every lead and clue obtained and would never let up until the men were caught or until he was satisfied that there was no hope of capturing them. It is now pretty generally expected that a sledge hammer, such as is used for cracking stone, was the weapon which the murderers used. The detectives think that the crime was committed by three men. One of the men was seen running across a bridge spanning the creek on the night of the murder and then disappeared in the direction of the New Haven Railroad tracks. Twenty men will begin to-day to rake the creek and the area at the rear of the Rosenheimer estate.

An Italian who was seen near the Pelham Manor Club house last night was shot by a policeman who suspected that he was one of the men who killed Mr. Rosenheimer. The man was acting suspiciously, and when ordered to halt he started to run. The policeman fired twice. One of the shots lodged in the Italian's leg and the other in his stomach. He was hurried to the New Rochelle Hospital, where the surgeon said he had slight chances of recovery.

Several persons in the village recognized the injured man as an Italian who had been working around there for several weeks. The body of Mr. Rosenheimer was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday. Funeral services were held at the country estate, the Rev. Father Francis McNichol of North Pelham officiating. Cook Rosenheimer, who has been under the care of a physician since her husband was slain, was able to be present and accompanied the body to the cemetery. The services were largely attended by friends and relatives and the members of the two fire companies and the village officials of Pelham.

GUESTS AT SAGAMORE HILL.
President Has a Party at Luncheon—French Ambassador There, Too.

OSTYER BAY, June 21.—President Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, Alfred W. Cooley, Assistant United States District Attorney, Judge H. S. War the newly appointed Circuit Judge of New York, and Robert Bridges of Scribner's Magazine. Mr. Smith and Mr. Cooley are fast playing members of the "tennis cabinet." In preparation for their visit a large box of new tennis balls was sent to Sagamore Hill with the early mail.

Mr. Cooley has been South investigating charges against Government officers in relation to the Arcturion case at reports on his investigations. The other guests refused to speak of their visit, saying that nothing of public interest had been discussed.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Mme. Jusserand are guests at Sagamore Hill. The Ambassador is one of the President's favorite opponents at tennis, and the departing luncheon guests said that a hot rally was in progress as they drove down the hill. The Ambassador and his wife remain at Sagamore Hill to-night.

Inspector Theodore Mercereau Resigns.
Theodore T. Mercereau, inspector of bulls in the United States steamboat inspection service, disapproved yesterday the rumor that he had resigned. Capt. Ira Harris, the supervising inspector, refused to say whether or not Mr. Mercereau had been asked to get out. There had been friction between Inspector Mercereau and Capt. Sealey, inspector of boilers, who came into the service just after the burning of the Gen. Stearns.

KANSAS Tornado Kills Two Children.
COFFEEVILLE, Kan., June 21.—A tornado at Seminole, six miles south of this city, this afternoon demolished the house of A. Q. Lett, a farmer, and fatally injured one of his young children.

PIERCE RIOTS IN PORTUGAL

MOB ATTACKS PREMIER: SOLDIERS FIRE VOLLEY.

Visit of Senhor Franco to Oporto Results in Much Bloodshed—Women Fill Atrium With Stones and Urge On Men—Square Full of Dead and Wounded People.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 21.—Indications that Portugal is moving toward revolution increase in significance and seriousness. It may be recalled that Prime Minister Franco, after the dismissal of the Parliament early in May, instituted a government by decree, the King assenting to the measure. This has been constantly growing irritation among the populace, whose hatred of the arbitrary proceeding has developed into open hostility, which is largely centered upon the King and royal family.

King Carlos has long abstained from appearing at public functions, with a view to avoiding an inevitable demonstration of anger. He has also taken measures, including personal visits to the military centers, and concessions to the troops, to ensure the loyalty of the armed forces of the country.

It is difficult if not impossible to get direct news from Portugal, the Government having made the censorship, which exists even in normal times, so severe that nothing derogatory to itself will pass on the telegraphs. Practically all reports come by way of Madrid, where it is the tradition to magnify everything detrimental to the neighboring monarchy. In the Spanish capital a revolution in Portugal is now declared to be imminent. The following, undated, from Lisbon by way of Madrid, appears in the *Daily Mail*, evidently referring to a riot two or three days ago, which was represented hitherto as a rather insignificant affair.

The Premier, who is now universally styled Dictator, made a journey to Oporto in the hope of securing a popular endorsement of his policy. At every station between Lisbon and Oporto crowds hooted and hissed as his train passed. At one point shots were fired.

At Oporto Senhor Franco was howled down when he tried to speak. The police and troops protecting him had to charge the mob and use their weapons. Scores were wounded and several were killed. Hundreds were arrested.

When Senhor Franco was returning to Lisbon at night there was a furious riot outside the railway station in that city. The cavalry charged the mob and the infantry fired into it. The officers' commands were drowned in cries of "Death to the Dictator." Revolvers were freely used by the crowd and a young officer was mortally wounded. A neighboring square was filled with the injured, laid out in rows. Most of the latter were shot in the legs, for the troops fired low.

The principal fighting occurred under the windows of the Hotel d'Angleterre. Many English visitors witnessed the struggle and expressed great admiration for the courage of the Portuguese people, who undauntedly fought for hours with stones against soldiers firing volleys. The survivors fought with redoubled fury. Many soldiers and policemen were wounded.

Women with their aprons filled with stones supplied missiles to the men and urged them on. Flagstones were torn from the pavement and furiously hurled against the troops. At one moment the mob clamored "To the palace!" desisting only because they remembered that the royal family were at Cintra. Republican banners were hoisted and the people were urged to march to the palace.

Barricades were formed. Cafes were invaded, the people breaking up their furniture for extempore fortifications. The principal café in Lisbon was completely destroyed.

On Thursday there was public mourning for the dead. All the newspapers appeared with deep black borders, and on business offices and private houses flags were at half mast and the windows draped with crepe. On Thursday night the mob again fired on the people in the public square and many wounded were conveyed to the hospitals. Hundreds were arrested. The shops were closed at nightfall, fearing destruction.

On the day of the funeral of the victims business will be suspended and members of every political party, save the Premier's scant following, will walk behind the coffin. The most serious threat is expected. The popular leaders are prepared for the greatest violence, and the spirit of revolt is widespread. It is stated that those arrested will be conveyed to warehouses in the River Tagus.

FILIPINO ELECTION NEAR.
Registration Going On Without Disorder—American Assembly Candidate.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
MANILA, June 21.—The registration of Filipino voters is progressing in an orderly manner. Registration began to-day and is to continue four days. No reports of disorders have been received. A majority of the Americans are registering.

There will probably be one American candidate for the Assembly.

INVITED TO MEET TWIN.
Ambassador Reid Picks Artists and Authors for Dinner Guests.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 21.—Ambassador Reid has invited a number of men prominent in literature and art to meet Mark Twain at dinner.

The guests will include Sir Edward Poynter, president of the Royal Academy; Lord Glenelg; Prof. John Addington Symonds; Anthony Hope Hawkins; Sir Conan Doyle; Edwin Abbey; Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema; and Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate.

PACIFIC ISLAND DISASTERS.
Earthquake in Tonga Islands—American Killed in Samoa.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 21.—News has been received here of a severe earthquake which was felt at Tonga Island on June 1.

Excessive rains in Samoa have caused a landslide at Pago Pago, damaging the American naval barracks there. Sergt. Wainee was killed.

Duke of Devonshire Ill.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 21.—The Duke of Devonshire was taken ill at Ascot to-day and was brought to town. His illness is the result of weak heart action.

A bulletin issued at 5 o'clock this evening said that the Duke had passed a quiet day and the symptoms were somewhat more favorable. Inquirements to-day were informed that his condition was unchanged.

Named in Honor of English Bagley.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
HAVANA, June 21.—The post office at the naval station at Guantanamo has been officially named Bagley, after Ensign Bagley, who was killed in the Spanish-American War.

GOLD FEVER COINS SOLD.

Privately Struck Western Pieces Bring Enormous Prices in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 21.—The feature of the first day's sale of the immense collection of the late Bruce Cartwright of Honolulu, which took place this afternoon at Sotheby's, was the tremendous prices paid for the rare territorial gold pieces struck in California in the early '50s. The highest premium paid was \$1,310 for the \$10 Ormsby gold piece, one of the two known specimens of the variety. American collectors expected record prices but they in no way anticipated such a price as this, and Thomas L. Elder of this city had cabled a bid of \$800, which was thought to be an outside figure, as \$250 had hitherto been considered a fair value for the piece.

Little is known of the origin of the Ormsby coin, except that it was struck by a Dr. J. S. Ormsby of Pennsylvania during a sojourn on the Pacific coast some time around 1850. In the middle of the field of the obverse, in two lines, a scribed "10 Dols.," which surrounded at the border by a circle of thirty-one stars. On the reverse in the middle of the field are the initials "J. S. O." at the top around the border being "United States of America." At the bottom a "Cal." The weight of this coin is 258.5 grains of a fineness of .812, and with an intrinsic value of \$9.37. It now takes precedence as the rarest of the varieties of private coinage, the price being by far the highest ever paid for a coin struck in the West.

The next highest figure was paid for a unique specimen of gold ingot issued by F. D. Kohler in San Francisco in 1850. American collectors were unaware of the existence of this piece until the London catalogue reached them. Heretofore the only known issue of Kohler was the oblong gold piece of the value of \$40.75, which was a slab 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches long by 1/2 inch wide. At the top in four lines is punched "F. D. Kohler, State Assayer, Cal., 1850." To the left is the word "Carat," underneath "21 1/2." On the right side is "Dwt. 49 1/2," while still further below is stamped "\$45.34 Cts."

Mr. Elder thought when he cabled a bid of \$900 for this piece that that figure should be well over what the slug would bring, but after a spirited competition the piece was knocked down for \$1,030.

Many other gold pieces of the West were sold, all of which brought high prices. Among these were the rare circular fifty dollar piece of Wess, Molitor & Co., dated 1855; an octagonal quintuple eagle of Augustus Humbert, dated 1852; \$2.50 and \$10 of the Mormon gold coinage of Utah, two ten dollar pieces of "Pike's Peak Gold," Clark, Gruber & Co., Denver, dated 1850, and two other California eagles of 1849 and 1855 of Wess, Molitor & Co. and Moffat & Co.

The sale, which embraces 1,256 lots, will continue until June 28.

PRINCE AND PARTY KILLED.
Five Victims of Terrible Auto Accident in Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ROME, June 21.—The Prince of Pescara's automobile struck a large stone near Capanello yesterday evening, swerved from the road and dashed with terrific force against some rocks, completely wrecking the motor, which exploded.

The occupants, the Prince de Pescara, the Marchioness Ruffo Gerini of Florence, Duke Santangelo, the Marquis Muzianze and the chauffeur were all killed. Their bodies were half burned and unrecognizable.

Prince de Pescara was vice-president of the Automobile Club. He had the reputation of being a particularly cautious driver. The car was a new 22 horse-power Daimler, which exploded.

The indicator shows that it was running at about sixty miles an hour at the time of the accident, which occurred on a downhill curve.

It is assumed that either the brake failed to work or that the Prince neglected to apply it. The burns of the victims are ascribed to the gasoline escaping from the reservoir.

Nobody saw the accident, so that it can never be explained in detail. It has caused a sensation in the country, where the Prince had numerous relatives.

Prince Scipio Borghese, who is now taking part in the Pekin-Paris automobile race, was a near relative of the Marchioness Ruffo Gerini, who was a daughter of Princess Anna Borghese.

ATTACKS THE WATCH TRUST.
American Independent Appeals to the British Board of Trade.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 21.—Charles A. Keene, president of the Independent Watch Company of America, asked Mr. Lloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade, to-day that the British Government investigate the methods of the American watch trust in England.

He presented a letter from the Keystone Watchcase Company to an English dealer refusing to sell him American watches unless he would agree to forfeit \$25 for every watch he sold to any except English dealers. The object being to prevent the purchase of American watches in England for resale in America at less than the cost price. Mr. Keene is not at all clear as to what the British authorities can do in the matter, but he quotes Mr. Lloyd-George as saying he would investigate, and adds:

"Mr. Lloyd-George also said they had had complaints regarding other American trusts, and he would not stand such a sort of monopoly as we have in America. The English people would not stand for American trust methods."

PHYRNE SELLS CHAP.
Leighton Boom Is Dead, So Famous Picture Brings Only 50 Guineas.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 21.—The vagaries of fashion in art were shown at an auction here to-day, when Leighton's "Phryne" was sold for only 50 guineas, or \$250. It was painted twenty-five years ago and was not sold until the painter's death. It then fetched £260 or \$1,300. The Leighton boom, which reached its height about 1883, was now a thing of the past.

GIVES HANSMAN AN OPENING.
Lord Robert Cecil Withdraws Bill to Regulate the London Theatre.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 21.—Lord Robert Cecil has withdrawn his proposed measure relating to the power of the House of Lords to reject a bill after it has passed the House of Commons, which he introduced yesterday in the House of Commons.

His action is much to the relief of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose resolution against the Lords to come up on June 24 would have been checked by the other plan.

BOGUS PASS CAUSES HIS ARREST.
Lawyer Who Presents It at Roof Garden Says He Bought It in Good Faith.

Abraham Lipfeld, a lawyer, was arraigned in the West Side police court yesterday charged with passing a forged pass on the ticket seller for the Jardin de Paris on the New York roof and was held for further examination on Tuesday next.

His pass was furnished by Wilton T. Verjee, who was married to Mrs. Charles T. Verjee shortly after the death of the traction man.

Lipfeld declared that he had purchased the ticket for \$100 and had not been told that it was a forged pass. He said that he had been out of the city, and when he got to town on Thursday evening he went to look for tickets where he could get them at cut rates. He was with a girl, and while he went to the cigar store she waited for him in a drug store. They went to the roof, where he was arrested.

E. D. Price, manager of the "Jardin de Paris," by whom the pass was supposed to have been signed, appeared as the complainant. He said that recently the theatre had been imposed upon by many forged passes.

Lipfeld was looked up all Thursday night and until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon before he got bail.

Hayashi Says Aoki Int't to Go.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
TOKYO, June 21.—Foreign Minister Hayashi announces that there is no foundation to the reports that Ambassador Aoki is to be recalled from the United States.

ISIDOR WORMSER IS DEAD

BANKER AND LEADER IN WALL STREET'S ACTIVITIES.

Came Here as a Child and Began His Business Career in the South—Had a Long Fight With the Widener-Elkins Syndicate, Whose Agent He Once Was.

Isidor Wormser, the banker, head of the firm of I. & S. Wormser, died last night at his home, 836 Fifth avenue, of gout and general debility due to old age. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Wormser had been dangerously ill for two weeks. He was thought to be dying on Wednesday night and his daughter, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, who was on the incoming steamer Teutonic, was communicated with by wireless and asked to be ready to leave the ship when it got to Quarantine. Mrs. Seligman went over the ship's side at 4 A. M. and was rushed to the city on a tug. Following her arrival at his bedside her father improved.

Dr. Edwin Sternberg of Long Branch and Dr. Eugene Elsing of 18 East Sixtieth street, his physicians, noticed late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Wormser was sinking. They notified Mr. and Mrs. Seligman.

Mr. Wormser's three nephews, Maurice, Louis and Isidor, Jr. When they reached his bedside he was unconscious. He died at 7:45 o'clock. When word of his death got around many of his friends and associates in Wall Street called at the residence. Many cable despatches announcing his death were sent to Europe.

Isidor Wormser came to this country from Europe in 1855, before he was of age, and settled first in Louisiana. He was joined there two years later by his brother Simon, and the two went to California to conduct a general mercantile business. They quickly decided that the East offered more opportunities for business and went to Chicago. They prospered in Chicago, and in 1872 came to New York, opening a brokerage house in the Drexel Building. They later moved to the Mills Building.

The firm then became I. & S. Wormser, as the firm's stock was owned by Isidor and Simon. They were active in the West, and conducted an aggressive business. They did not hesitate to look home with other powerful financiers, and even fought Jay Gould when he was in his prime. They later became his allies. The firm always dealt in high class securities, bills of exchange on London and the Continent, circular letters of credit, &c. They were also active in the vast business of the Stock Exchange and had heavy holdings of the whiskey, sugar and other trust stocks. Their fellow brokers laughed at their conservatism but respected them for their business acumen. They were at the height of their power in 1880.

In December, 1890, they were the principal representatives in New York of the Philadelphia banking and brokerage house of George A. Huhn & Sons, the recognized brokers for F. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins and Thomas Dolan, known as the "Philadelphia syndicate." For eighteen years they had been Huhn's men, and the account recognized as one of the most important a firm could have.

The story is told that some time prior to December, 1890, Isidor Wormser told Mr. Huhn that he was the holder of 10,000 shares of Metropolitan Street Railway stock and suggested that Mr. Widener ought to put on the directors of the street railway company in view of the fact that he was the largest holder of Metropolitan stock outside of the then existing management.

When Mr. Widener heard of the revelation he said laughingly: "All right, let Wormser resign and let him have my place."

This remark was carried verbatim to Mr. Wormser and he said:

"I know what Widener means by that. He means that he won't sit at the same directors' table with me. Very well, we'll see about it."

From that time on the firm became more active dealers in and holders of Metropolitan stock than before. In 1901 Isidor Wormser, who was Simon's partner, died, and the firm of the firm took up the firm's quarrel against the Widener-Elkins syndicate and secured the lease of the Metropolitan from the Board of Directors.

Simon Wormser died suddenly of apoplexy in 1895 and his death greatly affected his brother. They had been inseparable companions and were always to be seen together except when they were travelling to and from their office. At such times Isidor would ride in the same cab or railroad car with the other. At the Receptor street elevated station one would take one train and the other would wait for the next. This story only one Wormser could tell, with an accident at the same time. The brothers looked much alike, both being big, heavy men more than six feet tall, and of similar complexion.

Mr. Wormser gained considerable notoriety in 1893 by getting into a fight on the floor of the Stock Exchange with C. E. Chasman, who was one of the founders of the Manhattan and Criterion clubs and the Coney Island Jockey Club.

Isidor, Jr. Two other nephews, Louis W. and Maurice S., were associated in the business.

Obituary Notes.
Isaac Dietz, who was well known in Hebrew circles in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 308 Broadway, in his eighty-third year. He was one of the founders of the Temple Israel congregation, and long its secretary. He was an active worker in the Hebrew Benevolent Association, and was engaged in the express business for thirty years. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters.

James Lawrence Blauvelt, second son of the late John S. and Mary Blau